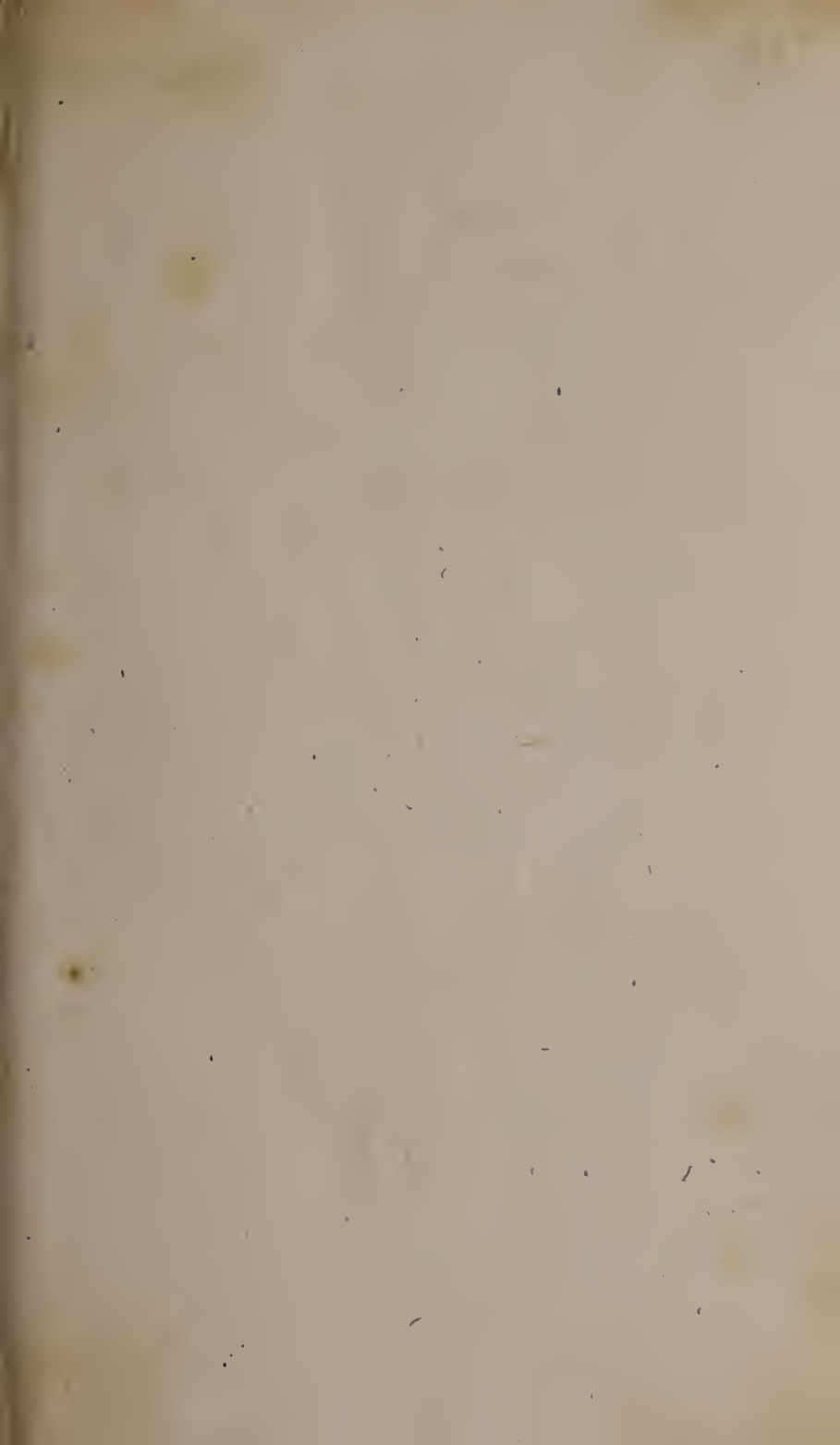
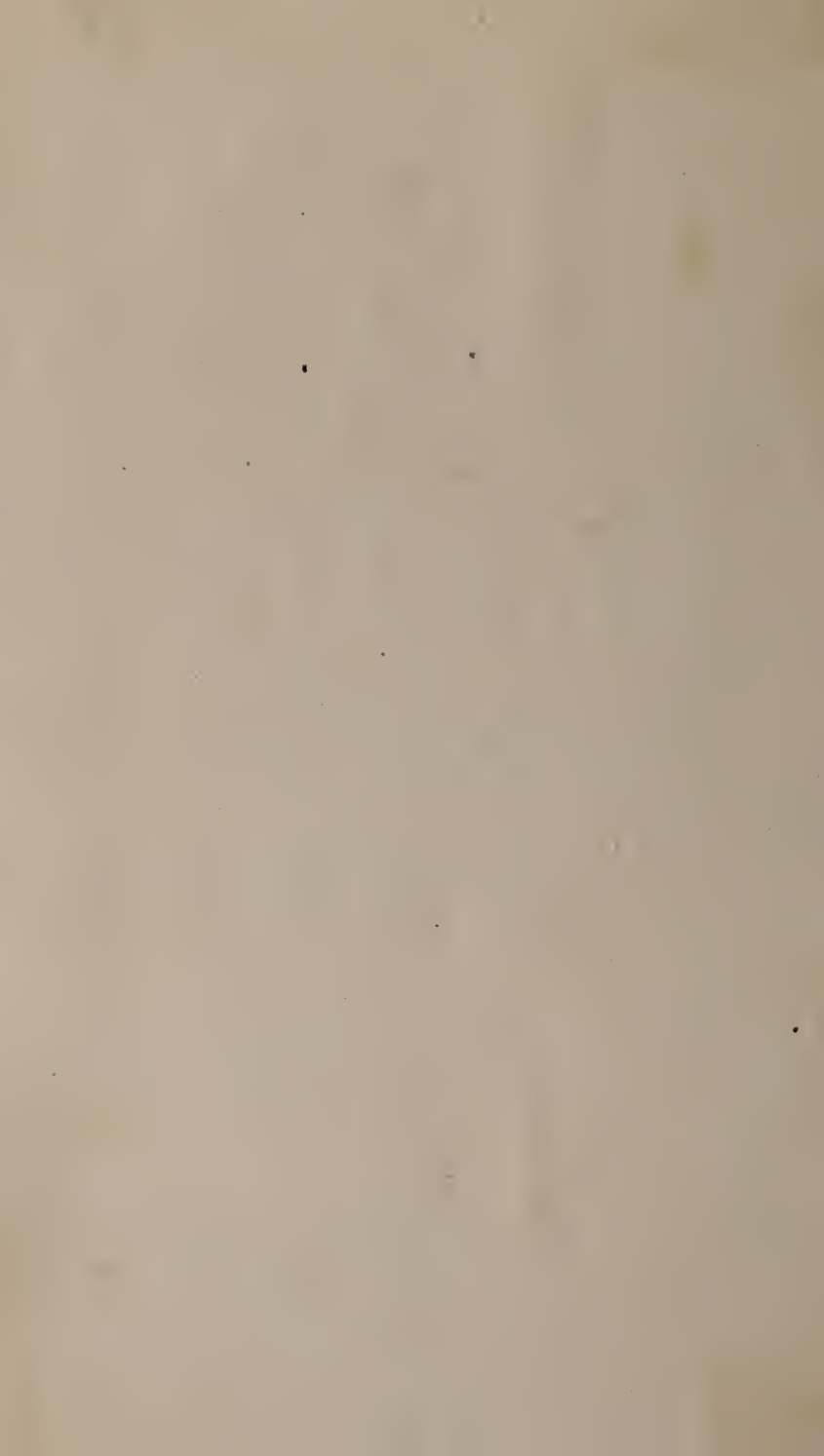


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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1858.

[No. 7.]

“Liberia as I Found It.”

“LIBERIA AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858.”
By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan,
Agent of Kentucky Colonization
Society. Frankfort, Ky., A. G.
Hodges, Printer.

The venerable author of this work has dedicated his best energies, for twelve years, to the cause of African Colonization. As Agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, he felt the want of more accurate information concerning Liberia, and therefore visited this Republic in the Mary C. Stevens on her last voyage, and during the six weeks she remained upon the coast, diligently examined her settlements, institutions, agriculture, and commerce, the entire condition and prospects of her people; and the work before us is a journal of his daily observations, and of the conclusions to which in consequence he came. In his preface he says:

“Whether I have done justice to the Liberians in my statements of themselves and their country, and have regarded the expediency and welfare of the black people in emigrating to Liberia as their future

home, can also be correctly determined on if the reader will decide with the same character of candor that the writer has used in writing. Both sides of the Atlantic ocean demand candor and truthfulness in stating and in examining the facts pertaining to Liberia. For the colored man's future interest, who is dwelling in this country, is to be faithfully regarded, as well as Africa's civilization. The minutiae of information is therefore given, that the colored man's choice may be made to his satisfaction, if he puts his foot on Liberia's shore as his home. He is told what he will find in Liberia, without any fear of its being contradicted by his own examination, or that of another, in what pertains to his state as a free man; and a man, that has claims upon the soil he makes his home, to give to him and his family a *good support* as the returns of his industry.”

The author is entitled to great credit for the candor, zeal, industry and rigid integrity with which he urged his inquiries and examinations, and for the prompt manner in which he has recorded and published them in this work. It contains a vast number of interesting facts. Hardly a question ever presents itself to the mind of a free colored man in regard to Liberia, to which our author has not supplied an answer. We can now only invite

public attention to this work, and to the *Reflections* of the author at its close. Other valuable extracts may appear hereafter in this Journal.

"1. Liberia is the only free black Republic in the world. It spreads over its citizens a constitution that gives to them equal rights, and sustains common school education, and recognizes the impress of christianity by an open bible to them. It is in possession of every material to make it a wise, prosperous, rich, strong, populous, moral and christian nation, of one homogeneous people. Her accessions of citizens from abroad must be by the law of climate of their own distinct branch of the human family; and they must be moved by the same considerations to make it their home that influence every present settler to cast his lot there. And every native within her territorial jurisdiction, who embraces christianity, will most naturally become its citizen, and will kindly and readily coalesce as a citizen of the one great common country of his race. All will be of one blood, one religion, and one intent in being a nation. It is settled, in this the day of the infancy of the Republic, that it *never can be possessed by another race of people.* It is therefore a great reservoir opened up to the scattered Africans who are free from human bondage, to gather and have a name that is above every name, that is now by common parlance attached to them.

"The civil government is adapted to the habits of her present citizens, and those who shall seek citizenship there. Their habits and associations revolt against a monarchical government—a one black man power. The laws meet the social, moral, and political interests of this race of people. In the commencement of their civil life they meet with influences that radically remove old established and long practiced customs, adapted to, and growing out of the relations they sustain while living in the United States. Every newcomer discovers on his landing in Liberia this is the free country I had had stated to me before I left the United States. Caste cannot exist there, but that which grows out of wealth. And this will always be limited to a few, and be as transitory as the stay of an eagle on the towering oak, which soon takes wings and flies away. It is a position that this year's poor may occupy by prosperity the next year. There is no entailment of property, nor title, nor standing of families there. Every man is the maker of his own position in society.

There is no black, nor mulatto; no free born, nor emancipated slave; no north or south of Mason and Dixon's line as to the election of office, civil, political, or ecclesiastical. Fitness for the station is the point to be known.

"2. Liberia is in her infancy in government and internal resources for national support. Some of her men have been educated in the United States; but she has many other men who take an active part in giving a forming and permanent character to her civil and political institutions. These men are self-educated men in Liberia. They are, it is true, novices in their national knowledge and civil practice; but they have shown they are men of discretion, of good judgment, and men who feel their responsibility to their country. As they find themselves deficient in knowledge of national affairs, they apply themselves to the study of those branches of it that their respective minds desire to know for the good of the Republic. This practice enables them to meet the exigencies of the nation as they occur. More talent will be yearly developed, as more demands shall be made on increased well-informed intellects, through her schools of learning. The advances made by Liberia are proofs of what I state. It is true there are those who have aptness of speech, with the bow and smile that commends a candidate for office to many voters; but I hope there is sufficient good common sense among the people to keep that class in abeyance as to their ruling the land. Still the prayer is needed there, that is very necessary in the United States: O, God, 'give her counsellors wisdom and her exactors righteousness.'

"3. The soil of Liberia can furnish an abundance of food, and valuable productions to any amount of settlers. She can, without war, enlarge her territorial possessions back from the coast, and get nearer to natives more agricultural in their pursuits than those are who are living within her present limits. That the great body of the Liberians eat every day animal food, I do not believe; nor do I believe that those now living on town lots, with no other land to cultivate, and depending on the productions of those lots, can raise enough to buy salt or fresh provisions for their daily wants. But this is not the fault of the country. It is the result of the policy of the people in making their settlements. It is my opinion that four thousand of the population of Liberia are living on quarter acre lots. The proportion of this number, who are merchants and mechanics, is comparatively so small

that we are constrained to say that the majority of the people, by their own act, or the policy of the government, (shall the American Society bear its part?) have placed themselves in a position that their comfort and wealth on the one hand, and the growth and strength of Liberia on the other hand, did not require. And as to the balance of the population, three thousand six hundred and twenty-one, they are on farm land, farming with the hoe and bill-hook, on an average of three to four acres to each farm. Why there is not an abundance of meat, and to spare, is to be learnt from this statement. Of course there are some there who write home and ask for bacon and flour to be sent to them; but we repeat it, the fault lies not on the soil and water of Liberia. It is my deliberate opinion that Liberia can give an industrious emigrant, before the close of his first year's residence, a fair commencement to have animal food as his diet, as any other new country furnishes to her new settlers; and his ability will increase every year to have it, as he and his family shall need it. If it be not so with him, he is lazy, or lacks in judgment in managing his time and his means, or a numerous family cripples his efforts. So far as the country is concerned, she can receive five thousand industrious emigrants a year, and give to them good land on which they can establish good homes—land where they can acclimate with fair prospects of going through the trial of the African fever. Other places can be opened up, and be ready for the occupancy of other emigrants. The question is not, is the land capable of giving such a number of industrious emigrants a good support and a pleasant home? The questions are, is the American Society able to command means to get such a number to Liberia in a year, and support them the six months after their arrival there, and properly locate them in buildings suitable to acclimate? and is there no danger that Liberia might possibly feel too great a pressure of such a number annually on her polls to keep the helm of State in the hands of her old experienced citizens? These are the questions to decide on the policy of such an yearly emigration. There is no lack of medical aid to be distributed to meet the emigrants in their acclimating process. They have now the medical library in Liberia which was given by the late Dr. Kitteridge, of New Hampshire; and another medical library of the late Dr. John Allen, of Shelby county, Ky., is to be sent to Liberia. We have stated what an industrious emigrant can have at the close

of his first year's residence, and what the years following. Can the civilized world be annually glutted with ginger, arrow-root, ground nuts and indigo? Can the coffee tree fail to bring its annual yield for exportation? Can the palm nut be gathered as the stones of the streets, to make the oil that all the world will buy? Can the camwood be gathered from the forests by the axe, for the same world to have the best red dye-wood it can have? Let only these enumerated articles receive the influence of industry, guided by judgment in the use of beasts of burden, proper tools and machinery, and what an exporting country Liberia can be? Let her rise in numbers, and in the strength of numbers to thus export year after year, and she may keep her cattle, her corn, her rice, her sugar, her cotton, her cocoa, her cassada, her eddoes, her yams, her sweet potatoes, her garden productions, as beans, tomatoes, &c., with all her variety of tropical fruits, for her own population, and those of the shipping which come to her coast for her exports. Much thought of Liberia has not made me mad. I speak the words of truth and soberness. As she now is, she cannot do it. *She is deficient in labor on her land.* Many of the statements we have had about her agricultural state, have been *too high colored*. The exports of Liberian labor, the absence of the plow, the uncultivated farms, and the number of acres cultivated, prove her present deficiency in doing justice to themselves, and to the soil of Liberia.

"4. Liberia is sustained by labor that is foreign. The American Colonization Society places on her shores her citizens, supports them for six months, attends them, when sick, for six months, by paid physicians and nurses, buries the dead of the six months, pays for the survey of land drawn by the emigrants, buys her territory of the natives, gives the government the right to sell lands to increase her treasury, and pays the expense of agencies to superintend these matters, except that of the sales of lands. The Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Boards of Foreign Missions, furnish the population of Liberia with the Christian Ministry, and teachers of common and high schools. These Boards expended in Liberia, in 1857, over \$90,000. Three-fourths of the sum the Liberians received in the moral and pecuniary benefit of it. The Secretary of the Treasury states in his annual report the revenue obtained by the coast trade and the export duty, was \$25,625.25—very near two-thirds of the reliable revenue of Liberia. But this sum

is from the *labor of the natives*. Is there another nation that gets its national support as Liberia receives hers? She has no weight bearing on her, whereby she feels the *necessity of industry for her self-support*. As a nation, she may be said to live by the labor of foreigners. *She is this day not walking alone*. She wants for nothing as to extent of land, or for products that are reliable or easy of cultivation. What does she grow, that the labor for it is by the sweat of the brow? The statistics furnished of exports show a regular falling off in the last four years. This is not owing to a want of demand for palm-oil. The Earl of Clarendon stated, in November, 1857, in the House of Commons, in England, that the palm trade at Lagos has increased fifty per cent., and now amounted to £2,000,000 a year. I learned in Monrovia that the steamers touching there monthly were in part loaded with cotton shipped at Lagos for England. I know that it is the *British capital* that brings the native labor, spread over a great territory far back into the interior, to Lagos, for her shipping to take away to England; while the Liberians have not capital thus to use. But right and candor requires us to put an honorable and true expose of her position before the mind of herself as well as the American reader. It is true, if I may so express myself, she has but arisen to stand on her feet. *The revenue from her own productions, last year, was but four dollars and sixty-five cents!* 'What thinkest thou, Simon? Of whom do the kings of the earth take custom or tribute?'—of their own children or of strangers? Peter saith, of strangers! The practice of Liberia says, 'the children are free.' No. Liberia must change her system of agriculture. She must have more of her population on farming land. She must introduce other implements of husbandry. She must introduce a system of taxation on the property of her citizens. I am sensible there is a very perceptible difference in the Liberians on their farm lands, in getting a living, and having wherewith to be taxed, to add to a State revenue. The difference is seen in their industry, their judgment in things raised, and their discretion in using their means. All have to clear lands, build houses, and cultivate the ground; but some raise what will grow in the shortest time, for food, and give a surplus to sell, to get clothing for the family, and to meet a thousand and one family wants; while others raise other articles that enable them to add to their improvements and comforts yearly. This class can pay tax for government, school, or church purposes. Often

I found the question well balanced in the minds of some, what is it best to raise to make it easier for me to get a support? The man is not perplexed in mind that is yoke of oxen and a plow would open up his way to farming, or that if he had a coffee orchard, he would have a certain income from his land. The question for him to solve is, who will buy my arrow-root and ginger, and give me the cash to buy my oxen and plow, and coffee plants? Here is the shoal that many want to get over. This is a subject I have talked over with farmers in Liberia. At first, my amazement at their farming, and at what the land would give in repay, when properly cultivated, led me to censure them. But the more I considered their position, I lessened my censure. Barter will keep the farmers down in Liberia. Money for what can be exported, is what the people need in Liberia, to have exports brought into market. Here is the rub. Who will remove the cause? Good policy requires that special attention should be paid to the expenditure of money belonging to some emancipated servants going to Liberia. It is not every such emigrant that should have the disposal of his money in Baltimore, or after landing in Liberia. Such persons should have their money placed in the hands of a judicious man, and one who is trustworthy, and who lives in or near to the settlement the emigrant settles in. Such a person should advise with the emigrant to use his own labor in clearing his land, putting up his house, and in planting out his farm, that his money may be the less drawn on for these things. But if he will not, by his own labor, assist, let these things be done with his money, and the wife and children be placed, as soon as possible, in the house. Then the ration of the family can be drawn; and, like the North Carolina woman, they have something from the land that will assist the family to live. This friend acts in what will be a profitable investment on the land. Such an individual should be required to make a report at the end of the six months to the American Society, through the Probate Court of the county he resides in, how he has expended the money; and the American Society should forward the report, or a copy of it, to the State Society that sent the emigrants out to Liberia. The person exercising this trust should receive five per cent. on the money placed in his hands. This plan I laid before four of the leading men in Liberia, just before I left that country, and I was gratified that they approved of it as judicious and practicable, if the right men could be induced to act.

"5. Liberia should pay more attention to the condition of the natives living within her political jurisdiction. Her interests require that their labor, and their influence, and their habits, should be under the direct influence of civilization. The laws in regard to their rights between Liberian and native are good, but there is no legislative action that shows system, or the *use of means* to bring them into a state of industry. I could not see, nor learn, what measures the government had in operation to draw them into the enjoyment of her civil privileges. It is true the natives who come into the settlements could see a body of people like unto themselves, in color and features, dressed, and with usages that are commendable to them for their adoption. And it is also true that in many families male and female natives are employed to work. *But there appears not a feeling of common brotherhood toward them.* They are not considered in the light as a part and parcel to be grafted into their good olive tree as soon as it is practicable for the good of both parties. I have long thought that the black man did not exhibit that deep toned piety that gave utterance in self-dedication to missions to his own race in a heathenish state. This statement is certainly worthy of examination. When I was in Liberia I could but notice it on the part of the Liberians as a body toward the natives. How many of those who were living in families were clothed? How many of them were clothed for the Sabbath, and taken to the church for public worship? I would not judge harshly. But I fear that cheap pay, and that pay not regulated by the rule, do unto them as you would they should do unto you, has much to do with the employment of the natives, and not their social and moral improvement. The friends of colonization have a right to hope, and do expect, that the presence of Liberia in her government and political and religious institutions, and intercourse with the natives, whatever that intercourse may be, will cause them in some feeble sense, at least, to say in their hearts, 'who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? and who hath brought up these? Behold, I was left alone; these, where have they been?' It is said upon Liberia, in her gratitude to God for her christianity, and she is bound, in honor and love to the church, to show that the Missionary laboring among the natives has in her expressed life, and in her bowels of love toward the natives, a most cordial, steady, and regular assistance to teach the African to believe in God.

"6. It is a question deserving of the most calm and prayerful consideration, whether the church in her different Missionary Societies should not act more definitely and distinctly for the evangelizing of the natives in Liberia. I would speak with great deference on this subject. The Liberians and the natives are living in the same country, as two distinct classes of persons, in their language, their education, their religion, their habits, their customs, their dress, and their aims of life. What is used for the benefit of one class cannot be used for the other class, without important modifications. A minister to make full proof of his ministry to the Liberian, must live among the Liberians. A missionary to labor for the conversion of the natives to christianity and civilization, must live in the tribe, and see that the day school, and sanctuary institutions, are bearing directly and systematically upon parents and children. He should be 'among them as a nurse who cherisheth her children.' As the natives are undressed, they cannot in that state be taken to Liberian churches to attend on the worship of God — nor can undressed children attend the same school with Liberian children. Christianity is inseparably connected with whatever tends to modesty in manners, and the protection of virtue. Paul says, 'I will, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel.' *Native women* must be gathered in their own churches on the Sabbath for the worship of God. Speaking after the manner of men, upon *their elevation* depends the elevation of the men and children of their tribes. My surprise was great when I found what foreign missionaries were in Liberia. They were ministers, with two or three exceptions, who had charge of Liberian congregations. — They lived in the midst of their congregations. Some of them regularly, others occasionally went in the *afternoon of Sabbath*, a few miles to a half town of natives, or a full town, as the case may be, and preached through an interpreter, and returned to his family. Now and then, one went some ten or fifteen miles and spent a few weeks to labor, where a school under the charge of a native was established, and the return to his family was generally followed with secular business, and preaching to a Liberian congregation on the Sabbath. It is due to the Episcopal Church to say, she is acting more *directly* in Foreign Missions among the natives, than either of the other Boards I have referred to. And yet her ministry is found, in part, ministers of Liberian congregations, as much so as other ministers are. I do not say, nor would imply, that the ministers of the Gospel in

Liberia are not doing a good work in preaching, and in teaching schools among their brother Liberians. Nor do I say, nor would I imply, that the minds of white missionaries in Liberia are not deeply impressed with the condition of the natives; and that their action through the schools of Liberians, is regarded by them as a wise and salutary means of good. I wish to speak commendably of the ministry in Liberia. It is due to them. But their labor is of a too domestic character with Liberians, to have a Foreign Mission bearing on the natives. The natives do not get that notice as *heathens*, to be brought to the knowledge of the truth, as their numbers and position, and relation to God and the Liberians, and to the interior tribes, demand. Let any one take the Reports of the Boards, and read the names of the places named as the stations of the ministers, and he will find, with the exception of some of the Episcopalian Missionaries, the places are settlements of Liberians. I state these facts for no other object than that it may be duly considered whether the natives should not share in the distribution of the funds of the Boards, more largely in men and money than they have received.

"7. The acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia by the United States Government would be a great benefit to Liberia. Such an acknowledgment would not injure or weaken any state right to the slave institution in it. Liberia, or some such place, must exist. And the better it can be justly commended to the free colored people, they will the more readily take up their abode in it. And as masters will be found every year setting free their servants, it is desirable and best that they should send their servants to Liberia. The interest of both white and black, demands this separation. Beside, this acknowledgment of Liberia on the part of our government, would have great influence on many American traders on the coast of Liberia. They would by treaty stand in a position they ought to stand in with other competing traders. It would also express to the natives, our recognition of Liberia's rights to carry into execution all of her laws that are consistent with the laws of nations. And the Liberians would feel there was a feeling of sympathy for them in the land of their birth, where they and their fathers toiled for the benefit of the States. I think I may say the Liberians love the American people. I heard not a word of complaint, or reproach, or execration, of our people. It will be no loss to us in commerce or dignity, to make this acknowledgment, while the act will be

beneficial to Liberia. And if the government would give to Liberia a small armed steamer, it would be of great service to her. 1, It would enable her to take from one point to another point on her coast, her troops in case of war, sooner than a sail vessel can do it, subject to the frequent calms on the coast. 2, The presence of the steamer would show to the natives on the coast how readily the Liberian government can pass her eye over them, and spy out any movement they may be making against her citizens. 3. It would strengthen the navigation and revenue laws, by causing a more strict compliance to them on the part of traders, who find they are watched by a steamer that can be near them 'at an hour when they think not.' 4, It would keep all the coast of Liberia under a full watch that a slaver could not per chance get a slave from a tribe.

"8. The Liberians are most decidedly in the advance of the natives. It would be an outrage to our character; to the *Christian religion*, and the *benefits of education*, to think it was not so; while it would be speaking an untruth about the Liberians to hint it was not true. It is wrong to attempt a comparison to show a likeness between them in manners, habits, and degradation of life. The Liberians need a better system of agriculture, a more steady action in getting into a state of independence of missionary aid; but the natives need a new modeling altogether in their civil, social, moral, and political state. I made *particular* inquiry in the different counties, and learnt that twenty of the Liberians, from the commencement of the colony to the present time, had gone among the natives to live as they lived. This out of 11,172 emigrants is not expressive of retrograding to heathenism.

"9. It is important that the American Society, and the different State Societies, should have Liberia more distinctly under their eye as to *where* the emigrants they send out should acclimate, and *what* facilities are at hand for them to go on to their land. The Receptacle should be near at hand to where they will dwell. The emigrants land in Liberia generally as strangers, and many of them inexperienced as to how to get at what they need. Some of them have friends who are living where it is not desirable new comers should stop at and acclimate. Their persuasion ought not to be allowed to take the emigrant to his place. Much responsibility is thrown upon the executive officers of the Society. Great confidence is placed in their actions by masters, who, after much serious deliberation, have decided to send their ser-

wants to Liberia, through the agency of the Colonization Society. The emigrants stand in need of their care, their advice, their patience, and their attention. I would not imply that the Societies do not give to them this notice. But I speak thus that masters, and the colored people themselves, may know that this feeling is regarded to be necessary, and will be tenderly and faithfully exercised by the Agents of the Societies. The Colonization Society is a benevolent society.

"10. As to the propriety of sending emigrants to Liberia I have not a doubt on my mind. That it is the best home for them I do believe. That all the blacks, promiscuously, should go there who have the offer to go, I do not think. That it is best for the emigrant, or for Liberia's advantage for numbers, that any should go with bare hands, I say no. But that the healthy, the industrious, the temperate, the enterprising, the moral, and christian blacks should go, I emphatically say yes.

The intemperate, unhealthy, vicious, idle, and care-for-nothing, should not be sent, nor encouraged to go there. But whoever goes should not have fixed in his mind he will find there his old home and associations surrounding him. For it is a new country. Back from the coast, (the part of Liberia the farmers should settle,) acclimation will be milder. Cape Palmas is the best point on the coast, in my opinion, for new emigrants to go, without Blue Barre, at the mouth of the Sinou river, is made a settlement. Cape Mount is a high and healthy location, but it needs farm land for farming emigrants to settle on. Take Liberia as a whole, for climate, soil, water, productions, and adaptedness to the black race, I can honestly apply Isaiah xxxiv, 17, to the blacks in our land and to Liberia: 'He hath cast the lot for them, and His hand hath divided it unto them by line; they shall possess it forever, from generation to generation shall they dwell therein.'"

The Statement of two Emigrants returning to Slavery refuted.

EDITORS who have published the statement of two of the liberated slaves of the late John Watson, Esq., of Prince Edward Co., Va., who recently returned from Liberia, should publish the following reply from the able and indefatigable agent of the Kentucky Society. It leaves nothing further to be said on the subject.

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.]

Mr. Editor :

I read in the Louisville Journal of the 5th inst., the following article :

STRANGE ACCOUNTS FROM LIBERIA.—The Farnville (Va.) Journal notices the return from Liberia of two slaves who were emancipated by the late John Watson, of Prince Edward county. The sum of \$4,000 was left by Mr. Watson to carry sixty of his slaves to that Republic. They give a very discouraging account of the trip out and their treatment after they arrived. The Journal says:

Before leaving the ship, the agent of the Colonization Society induced the emigrants to purchase quantities of cheap calico, brass jewelry, &c., assuring them that they would need such articles in their new

home; but on their arrival they found they had been deceived and defrauded out of their money. The provisions carried out for their support for the first six months were sold daily before their eyes, and they were compelled to buy provisions every day, often of very inferior quality and insufficient in quantity. The agent employed by the Society would sell to the bakers, and the bakers to the emigrants—their own provisions—at exorbitant prices, the agent receiving part of the profits.

On their arrival they only received a half acre of land, instead of the five acres promised. They found provisions at exorbitant prices, and a good deal of bad treatment besides from the authorities. They allege that the President of the colony, if not engaged in the slave trade connives at it.

They have returned to slavery, believing that freedom to the negro in Africa is the greatest curse that could possibly befall him; and that had the Liberians the means of getting away, seven-eighths of them would gladly return to the United States and serve the hardest masters to be found in the South, feeling that the condition of the slave here is far preferable to that of the most favored of the inhabitants of Liberia.

I know these two men—one is a mulatto, the other a black. I went

out to Liberia in the ship they went out in, and I returned in the ship they came back in. I went to Liberia to know from my own observations what Liberia was, in her climate, soil, products, population, the condition of her people, their contentedness, &c. To this end I visited every settlement but three: one containing 122 inhabitants, another 102, and another 22. Knowing what information was wanted in Kentucky in regard to that country, I sought to get it, and therefore think I am qualified to answer the above article.

Mr. Joseph Dupuy, of Prince Edward County, Va., is the executor of Mr. Watson's estate. Rev. P. Slaughter and Rev. Mr. Starr, are both connected with the Virginia Colonization Society as agents.—These gentlemen have a character that stands not in need of my endorsement. Mr. Dupuy bought the outfit of the servants. No doubt he consulted the other gentlemen as to what was best to get for the servants. And if consulted, no doubt, all acted as if their own money was used to buy an outfit for their own servants going to Liberia. If either of the above gentlemen are meant, they are clear of blame. It was not them, "it was before they left the ship that the agent of the Colonization Society induced the emigrants to purchase calico, brass jewelry, &c." Not a passenger, (there were nine of us,) nor the captain, nor his two mates, had an article on board of the ship to sell, either to the emigrants on board ship, to the Liberians in Liberia, or to the natives. The captain had tobacco for his seamen when they wanted it on the voyage, and refused to *sell to me* some of it to give away while I was in Liberia. One morning I was walking on the main deck of the ship, and heard the voice of one

below among the emigrants auctioneering off something. I went to the hatchway and saw a boy holding a watch in his hand, crying it off for sale. I called to him, and appealed to all around him not to do so; that they would need their things and their money in Liberia, and tried to shame them for doing so. But this was a matter of their own free will; that the two men bought or sold, I know not. As to their treatment on board, the emigrants were fed on the passage after this manner:

Sabbath—Flour, beef, pork or fish, butter

Monday—Beef, potatoes.

Tuesday—Pork, beans, bean soup, cheese.

Wednesday—Bacon, sour-crust, potatoes.

Thursday—Flour, beef, pork, butter.

Friday—Pork, peas, pea soup, cheese.

Saturday—Beef, pork, rice.

Each day they had coffee or tea. Each individual had each day a pint of molasses or a pound of sugar, as he preferred, and on the days mentioned, a pound of flour to each person, to be made up into bread or pudding as he wished. In the meat line, there was no limitation but the appetite. A barrel of corn-meal stood open for any one in the mess, (they were divided off into messes,) to take what he wanted and have it baked every morning of the passage. As fast as the barrel was emptied, it was replaced by a full one. So of a barrel of ship biscuit. Each adult had three quarts of water each day to drink, and a child under twelve years, a quart. Cups, plates, knives and forks, spoons, &c., were furnished each person. A berth six feet long and four feet wide, was furnished to two adults as theirs for the voyage. Not a stroke of work was the emigrant called upon to do.

There was no quarreling among them, nor was a blow given in the voyage to my knowledge. We had ten days calm weather, that was very discouraging to all on board. Surely, the writer of the article did not mean those calms.

December 20, Saturday evening, the ship anchored off Cape Mount, the place where the Watson servants landed. They were all landed on Monday with their effects, and placed in the Receptacle to live for six months, without, in the meantime, they drew a lot and built a house on it, then they drew their provisions weekly, and cooked them as they pleased, or sold what part they pleased. The rations per day are as those allowed in our army. The building is 96 feet long, 36 feet wide, two stories high, and with an eight foot hall above and below. There are 12 rooms on each floor, 14 by 15 feet, with 9 feet pitch. The rooms are occupied by families, with but seven persons in a room, adults and children. The sexes who are single are kept apart. I was in this Receptacle twice a day for four days. I saw the people at the dinner table, that I might see for myself what they had for quantity and quality. I asked men, women, and children, promiscuously, if they had enough to eat. I invariably had the answer, yes, sir, plenty. There were landed at this place 89 adult emigrants, 60 over twelve years of age, and 29 under twelve years:—all of them were from Virginia, except one, from Kentucky. For the support of these persons for six months were landed the following articles, sent out by the Colonization Society, viz: 1 sack of salt, 17 bbls. of mackerel, 3 bbls. of rice, 25 bbls. of beef, 20 bbls. of pork, 2 tierces of bacon, 60 bbls. of flour, 5 bbls. of kiln-dried meal, 5 bbls. of brown sugar, 4 bbls. of molasses, 5

kegs of butter, 2 half-chests of tea, 4 bags of coffee, 2 bbls. of vinegar, 4 boxes of soap, 1 box of mustard, and 2 boxes of pepper.

The agent of the Society living at this place, a black man, weighs out to the steward, a black man, once a week the allowance for each emigrant; and the steward told me that he weighed the articles to see if he had the quantity stated by the agent. If any of the emigrants were living in their own or rented houses, their provisions were weighed out to them. The steward had the food cooked for all living in the Receptacle, giving them two meals a day. What more can be done by the Society, without it is to find a man who can take the exact dimensions of each emigrant's stomach and see it was certainly filled, *volens volens*.

I will not say I saw every family in this settlement, but there was no part of it I was not in. I saw their houses, of what they were built, counted their number, and noticed their position for water from four living springs, and one well. I asked them, as I saw them in the street, in the door yard, and in the house, where did you come from? Have you good health? Are you contented? Can you live here? I was told by two single women and a single man, and one family, they would go back to the United States if they had money to pay their passage back. One of this number did return in the ship. I did not wonder at this. Thirty years ago I was in Farnville, Va., where the above article was published, and I could not then have been persuaded to live there. No new country out here at the West could keep all the people that first locate in a town, if the discontented could get away.

This place in Liberia was commenced in 1856. It numbers 500 souls. The town-lots are each a

quarter of an acre. No farmland is laid off here for the emigrant, according to the law of Liberia. I found fault with this neglect. When I reached Monrovia, I expressed fully my disapprobation of this failure to President Benson, and urged him to have farm lands laid off immediately for the emigrants there. Except at Cape Mount and Monrovia, there are farm-lands at all the settlements.

There is a baker in Cape Mount. He buys flour, sugar, molasses, and what not. And so do other settlers in the place. This baker makes beer, bread, crackers, and pies, for sale. He makes money by his sales. I know of some of the emigrants buying pies, and bread; and I know of their firing their guns at small birds flying around them. And I counseled them against spending their money for the pies and their ammunition in firing at the birds, because they would want both in Liberia. But I did not cast the blame on the steward nor on the Colonization Society. A vessel was, while I was there, on the coast, from Baltimore, selling her cargo of flour, and had to go to Sierra Leone to sell the remainder of it. There are other ways to get materials to keep up a bakery than to make the steward a silent partner of the concern. I bought for a citizen two barrels of flour with his money, on my return to Baltimore, and sent the flour out in the ship last month. Am I a partner if that man opens a bakery in Cape Mount?

These two men were at this place, from the 20th of December to the 5th of February following. The ship returned to it on the 4th of February, and left on the 5th. I was on shore at the Receptacle. I met the Watson family, and others, coming out of the dining room. I asked them, Are you all well? Have

any of you been sick? Do you get enough to eat? Have you drawn town lots? Has a surveyor been here from Monrovia to lay out farm lands? The answers were, all of us are well, none of us have been sick, have plenty to eat, none of us have drawn land, we were told a surveyor had been here, but had returned, not having laid off land. My advice to them all was, stay here your six months, do not draw town lots—the Society will feed you the six months, then if there be no *farm* land laid off for you, leave the place and go up the St. Paul river, where there is good land, and settle down with your families. I have not seen the day I regretted giving them this advice. When I returned to the ship I found the two men on board that have occasioned this article, to return to Virginia. They paid each \$35 to get back to Baltimore, the price of passage.

As to the knowledge of these men in regard to the condition of the most favored of the inhabitants of Liberia, the writer of the article must certainly know from its unqualified remark. As to "President Benson's conniving at the slave trade, if not engaged in it," I remark: there is no *slave*, or African taken to be a *slave* from within the limits of Liberia. French vessels are getting *Africans as apprentices* for her West India Islands. Liberia had the promise from France of an armed vessel as a gift. When Liberia protested against this French method of taking away Africans from her territorial jurisdiction, as it was another name for slavery, France refused her applicant in Paris the armed vessel she had promised. The Liberian laws say: "if a Liberian builds, fits up, equips, or owns, or acts as an agent of a vessel engaged in the slave trade, or takes on board of his vessel knowingly any

African as a slave, or to be made a slave, or goes on board of a vessel to be employed, or to serve as a hand, to be engaged in the slave trade, or acts as an agent to get any person to serve in such vessel, or is found in the neighborhood of any slave establishment without good reasons for being so found; he shall upon conviction of any of these injunctions of the law, be confined for life, or be fined \$1,000 down to \$500, as the character of the offence may be." The constitution says: "there shall be no slavery within this Republic." The two men had better say next that President Benson is a white man.

These men say, (for unless they speak so, it cannot be known they believe so,) that freedom to the negro in Africa is the greatest curse that could possibly befall him; and had the Liberians the means of getting away, seven-eighths of them would gladly return to the United

States. If in a land where ginger and arrow-root, to say nothing of coffee, indigo, &c., can, by one year's crop, furnish such persons with money enough to get away to slavery again, in the vessels that are making every year, direct, two voyages to the United States, and they do not come, compassion should induce the hardest masters that the South has to go there and propose to deliver them from the curse they are under. No doubt the *animal* part of these men prefer to be slaves. But the writer of this article will say, the *man* in them should utter the language of Paul: "Art thou called being a servant? care not for it; but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather."

I will have my journal in Liberia for sale in two weeks.

ALEX. M. COWAN,
Agent Ky. Col. Society.

Will the *Louisville Journal* and the *Farmville Journal* publish this reply.

"Day Dawn in Africa;"

"OR, PROGRESS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS, WEST AFRICA: By Mrs. Anna M. Scott. New York. [Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, 11 Bible House, Astor Place.]"

This very interesting, instructive, and beautifully illustrated work, is from the pen of a lady (the wife of the Rev. Mr. Scott, compelled by ill health to retire for a season from his chosen African Mission,) who is well known by her writings to the friends of Africa, and to whose unabated love to the cause we are indebted for this attractive memorial

of missionary labors and success. Many of our readers are acquainted with the early history of this Episcopal Mission, as recorded by the lamented Mrs. Hening, who with her yet surviving husband gave themselves to its holy work. Since their richer blessings of Grace have descended on this Mission, new missionary stations have been chosen and occupied; quite a number of native Africans added to the company of Christ's disciples; several native teachers appointed ministers; an orphan asylum established at Cape Palmas, many of the dear chil-

dren gathered into the fold of Christ, and wide and inviting prospects seen opening in many directions. We should be glad to introduce many passages from this work, which we cordially recommend to all the friends of Africa. We regret that we can in this number copy but a few of the concluding sentences.

"There are two significant facts in the history of African Missions, which should encourage laborers to go forth. One is, that, 'constrained by the love of Christ,' men of the most cultivated minds, and women of the highest refinement, have gone to that barbarous land, that outcast of the nations, and made for themselves not only homes that they could merely tolerate, but such as they could love and cherish; and there, year after year, have continued patiently and cheerfully to labor for their Master; esteeming it their greatest earthly privilege to spend and be spent in His service. The other is the undeniable fact, that in no other part of the heathen world is there evinced so much willingness to hear the Gospel, as in Africa. 'Ethiopia

is now stretching forth her hands unto God,' whom, through the mists of superstition, she sees, as yet, afar off. Happy and honorable, in the eternal Kingdom, will they be who shall aid her in taking even one feeble step towards her unknown Saviour. And surely, while God and the heathen are loudly crying, 'Advance—tell to the countless thousands still sitting in darkness,' the story of redeeming love; the Church will not say: 'Hold back, retrench; it is an unnecessary waste of men and means.' She will rather, with the aggressive spirit which distinguished her glorious Founder, and his long succession of Apostles, bid her sons go on, and on, and on, to battle with the powers of darkness, until, from earth's remotest corner, shall go forth myriads of redeemed souls, to swell the chorus of the 'Song of the Lamb.'

"Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood,

Out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation;

And hast made us unto our God kings and priests." * * *

"Blessing, honor, glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne,

And unto the Lamb forever and ever."

From Liberia.

By the "*President Benson*," belonging to McGill Brothers, merchants of Monrovia, several letters and pamphlets have come to our office. The letters are from Dr. SNOWDEN, dated Careysburg, March 28th; from the Hon. J. H. PAXTON, of the same place, dated April 19th; and one dated April 1st, from the Rev. GEO. L. SEYMOUR, who writes from a Pessa town, half a day's journey interior from his Mission Station.

The Hon. J. H. Paxton, April 19, says:

"Learning that the Schooner Stephen A. Benson will sail in a few days from Monrovia for Baltimore, I avail my-

self of the opportunity of writing, feeling confident of your desire to know how I am getting along with the immigrants, and their success in acclimation. With profound gratitude to the Giver of all good, I am proud to say, that up to this date, there has been but one death among the immigrants, and that was an infant; yet a goodly number of the company have had attacks of fever, some badly. Several of the company have had no fever as yet; and those who have, are all convalescent.

"The course adopted by Rev. Mr. Seys in the treatment of the immigrants under his charge, relative to their food, has been strictly adhered to by me, and I find it makes a material advantage in their acclimation. I apprehend nothing to deteriorate from the established reputation of the healthfulness of the place.

"The immigrants are all pleased with the arrangements made by the Society for their comfort and support during the six months, which fact I am pleased to be able to communicate. In fact, much depends upon the manner in which immigrants are treated, and their subordination, or insubordination, turns upon this point.

"I beg to inform you, that in connection with the Receptacle, I am having erected a kitchen and dining-room. The passage-way in the Receptacle is at present used for that purpose, and I find it quite disagreeable.

"You will be informed with pleasure, that peace and quietude still predominate in our little settlement, and that the natives are as friendly to us as ever, which I spare no pains in cultivating.

"The rainy season has commenced, and owing to the multiform character of my duties, which have occupied every moment of my time, I have not been able to visit Gebby Island, much less attempt to go to the prairie land; therefore that duty will have to be deferred to another day.

"Permit me, dear sir, to suggest the propriety of your sending out with the immigrants for this place, or to the Agent here for the use of the settlement, a dozen or more of spinning wheels, and cotton cards, as well as a few small size ploughs. To continue the prosperity of the settlement, I deem it altogether necessary that the people be encouraged to agriculture upon a plan different from the old adopted system of the country."

Dr. Snowden, under date of 28th March, writes:

"Up to this date the emigrants are well and doing well. Three or four of them have had slight indisposition. None have had a decided attack of African fever. Six of them have nearly completed their houses, and others are under way. Their

town and farm lots are for the most part cleared off and planted, and some are even yielding. This company of emigrants have been here now *three months*. The first company of emigrants are also in a prosperous condition; all seem contented and happy, and, in short, industry appears to be the rule and order of the day.

"Under the present system the emigrants at Careysburg are as well cared for as heart can wish. They are near their farms, have a tight, comfortable house, and a good table. Their diet is under regulation, and at any moment medical assistance can be rendered. They have every opportunity to complete their houses, so that at the expiration of their six months they will have only to move from the Society's good house to a better one of their own.

"This place maintains its sanatory reputation, which will be permanent; and it only requires a good cart road to some convenient point on the river to make Careysburg the Saratoga of Liberia."

The following extracts are from a letter written by HENRY M. WEST, a colored man, who formerly resided in Philadelphia. It is dated Buchanan, May 30th, and presents the social condition of the people, and the capacities of the soil of Liberia, in a clear and honest light:

"The people of our little community have been quite lively ever since the 15th of March ultimo: 1st, the celebration of the third anniversary of the Primitive Division Daughters of Temperance on the 26th March. 2d, the celebration of the third anniversary of Fidelity Division Daughters of Temperance, on the 2d of April. Appropriate addresses were delivered upon both occasions:—Dr. J. S. Smith addressed the Primitive, and Mr. Josiah T. Neyle the Fidelity. Both di-

visions vied with each other in their decorations, &c., and the whole affair passed off highly creditable to all.

"3d. The raising of the monument over the remains of the late Governor Buchanan took place on the 8th of April. The flag of the Republic was displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired upon the occasion. A suitable address was delivered by Dr. James S. Smith; other citizens followed in remarks, and many circumstances connected with the occasion indicated how deeply the memory of the late governor was impressed upon their hearts. A goodly number of ladies were in attendance. As the raising required considerable force, the citizens turned out and voluntarily assisted, after which a suitable repast was provided. His Excellency President Benson, was also in attendance, who, by the way, arrived on the 2d. He left here for Monrovia on the 21st. Of course, during his stay here entertainments were the order of the day. Fourth, and last, the members of the Young Men's Literary Association celebrated their fifth anniversary on Tuesday last, April 27th. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. West and Wm. H. Ealbeck, after which other members followed in remarks.

"Liberian produce is going to show itself this year in cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco; and I do not doubt that in a few years these articles will be raised in sufficient quantities for exportation. To tell the fact, Liberians have never been so independent, so far as domestic provisions are concerned, as they are now. Everything indicates an unexampled degree of prosperity."

A letter from PRESIDENT BENSON, dated Monrovia, May 14th, 1858, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, mentions the mutiny of a company of African "voluntary emigrants," on

board of the French ship *Regina Cæli*, within the jurisdiction of the Liberian Republic. The mutineers held possession of the ship until she was taken into Monrovia by the English steamer *Elthiophé*. She was finally, after much contention, taken by force by the French war steamer *Renanden* out of the harbor of Liberia. Some hundreds of these unfortunate Africans recovered their liberty.

The subjoined extract from a letter dated Monrovia, May the 15th, from Ex-President ROBERTS, throws some light upon this matter:

"You will doubtless have heard of the mutiny on board the French 'emigrant' ship *Regina Cæli*, on the 9th ultimo. She was retaken, and brought into this port on the 15th, by the Royal Mail Steamship 'Ethiophe.' And, as the parties could not or would not arrange respecting salvage, she was libelled, and of course put in possession of the Court. A few days afterward, she was wrested out of the hands of the marshal by the commander of a French man-of-war, and carried off. As you may suppose, this trespass upon our sovereignty created no little feeling and excitement in our little community."

—
"A Doctor des Brulais, who was a surgeon on the French ship *Regina Cæli*, which was captured with a cargo of mutinied African apprentices, by an English vessel, writes, among other interesting particulars, that the whole cargo, consisting of 265 negroes, were 'taken from Liberia with the consent of the President of that State, and most of them had received some education, being able to sign their engagement.'

"[We do not believe a single word of this story.]"—*Boston Traveler*.

We receive by this arrival copies of the inaugural address of President Benson—of the Acts of the Liberian Congress, during its last session—of the treaty lately ratified between

Great Britain and Liberia, reducing and regulating postage between those countries. We leave Mr. Seymour's letter until the next month.

The African Races.

FOR thirty years our national position, relative to the African race, has appeared to me the grand providential problem of the nineteenth century. God is working out its solution, and glorious will be the result—and the time of the end is near. Through the follies, crimes and cruelties of Spain, Holland, Portugal, France, England and America, there have been thrown upon this continent, three millions of the race whom God hath painted black and brought hither. Why did God bring them? Had He no wise purpose? Does He work by guess? If this is blasphemy, why brought He the African to these shores?

God's actual doings are the exponent infallible of His designs. "What hath God wrought?" He hath christianized more than three millions of His sable sons. A higher and a holier christianity pervades this mass, than does any equal mass of humanity on this globe, except in Britain and America. He has civilized as well as christianized, in two hundred and thirty-six years, a larger portion of human beings than have been civilized and christianized by the agencies of all churches in the world for the last thousand years. These are facts of history, veritable as she has recorded on any section of her sphere. True, this race is yet rude and coarse: yes, but it has a higher civilization than that of France: it fits man, not for a display of mere physical elegan-

cies and refinements at the Tuilleries, Versailles, or Notre Dame, where a corrupt-hearted usurper of despotic power may soon be crowned by a still more corrupt and despotically inclined tyrant; but it fits him for the glories and refinements of the New Jerusalem, where he shall stand in bright array among the thronged bands washed white in the blood of the Lamb, and shall witness the coronation of the King of Kings.

What, then, does God mean to do with this Afro-American race, just equal in number to the Israelites when they crossed the Red Sea, and to the American Colonies when they crossed the Red Sea of revolution in '76? What will He do with them? Make use of them to pull down the temple of Liberty, and extinguish the hopes of the world!! Who believes it? If, then, God cannot be guilty of such folly, what will He do with them? Here again His doing is the expositor of His design. He will take them back to the place of their fathers' sepulchres in sufficient numbers to use them for the civilization and christianization of a mighty continent. Here is the grand problem; here its solution. Amid the griping lust of avarice, and the lazy love of ease, and the rage of fanatical ignorance and stupidity, and the malignant plottings and schemings of corrupt president-making demagogues, God is pressing toward the accomplishment of His own blessed and glo-

rious plan for the regeneration and salvation of a continent. He is now making the wrath of man to praise Him, and when these agitations shall have brought the American people to a realizing apprehension of the difference between a war of revolution or a foreign war, and a civil war, which arrays a mighty nation one half against the other, He will restrain the remainder, and the people—not the demagogues and fanatics—but the mighty *Christian People* will stay the sword, and say with one glad voice which will reverberate from ocean to ocean—‘Ye are brethren, marching on toward the conquest of the world for its glorious Master, see that ye fall not out by the way.’ Let the human master exercise all his legal rights, but whenever God shall put it into his heart to send his servant home to his fatherland, let us furnish the means.

Now, my respected audience, there is a way for the accomplishment of this work without danger of collision. Let each of the States pass the same law, requesting Congress to propose an extension of their power, so as to remove existing doubts. Let the proposed

amendment to the Constitution run thus—Congress shall have power—“To appropriate the sum of five millions of dollars annually for the removal to Africa of such colored persons as are free or may become free and willing to go.” This would be but a revival in substance of Mr. Mueroe’s plan, which had however primary reference to recaptured Africans. It would leave the question of slavery itself, where God and our constitution leave it, at the bar of individual conscience; and it would give the United States Government no power over it whatever, whilst it would open a door for the return of captive Africa to his own land. Of course, this movement must begin and be largely carried forward in the southern States, before it should be advisable for the northern to touch it. Should the south and the north unite and two-thirds agree, the emigration of the free blacks would progress as the safety of the two races could allow; and when free people of color did not offer in sufficient numbers, government might compound with their owners for the purchase of others.—*Dr. Junkin.*

[Continued.]

Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

THREE days after the arrival of the Ship at Monrovia, she was followed by the British Steamer Hecla, which brought up the Commissioner and troops; the palaver having been set as before detailed. The entire operation, from the receipt of Governor Drayton’s application for aid, to the disbanding of the troops, was conducted in a manner most creditable to all concerned, the President of the Republic, the Legislature, the

Commissioner, officers and men, the Government of Maryland in Liberia, King Will and his people, and last, though not least, Capt. Alpin, of the Hecla, who with a kindness and liberality most commendable, promptly tendered the use of his vessel to Commissioner Roberts, in transporting the troops, baggage and munitions of war, to Monrovia.

The business of the Ship having been completed, it only remained to

finish ballasting with sand, no freight being offered, and leave for home. Our visit having thus far been one of labor and anxiety, relieved occasionally by the hospitality of old friends, we determined on devoting one day to pleasure, going "up the river," as they say, in Mourovia; and it is a phrase not without meaning and importance. From *up-the-river*, they get their daily bread or vegetables, which often supply the place of bread—*up-the-river* live the sturdy farmers and planters of Messurado County—*up-the-river* lie the country seats of many of the Mourovia merchants and leading men—in fact, *up-the-river* is felt to be the home of the Liberians, their little inland kingdom, to which they expect to retire when all the world shall again go a slave hunting. So *up-the-river* we must go. One of our friends kindly tendered us the use of his light six-oared gig, and favored us with the company of himself and his interesting lady. To ensure a safe return ere night-fall, an early start was necessary; therefore we put off for the shore by sunrise, found our friends at the water-side awaiting us, and were soon headed up the Stockton Creek.—Everything promised a most charming time of it, and we will anticipate the conclusion, by saying, that we have seldom experienced a more delightful day. The party was just large enough, four in number, to sit comfortably in the well cushioned stern sheets of our beautiful shallop, a nice canvas awning screened us from the rays of the sun, and the swiftness at which we were impelled through the water by six athletic Kroomen, gave us the advantage of a perpetual breeze as we sped through the tortuous Stockton. Here again, the recollections of former times came over us, when we daily passed through this body

of mangrove on our way to Caldwell to visit the receptacles of newly arrived emigrants. But we recognised no point or land mark of old, scarcely did we know New Georgia landing. All is one dreary sameness, after leaving Mesurado and sight of the harbor. There is no change in the scene except what is caused by the time of tide. At low water, you see the roots, or more properly, the legs of the mangrove trees, tripod-like, but innumerable, supporting their twisted and irregular trunks. Underneath, are channels of water and black mud, on which are plenty of snipes and other varieties of water fowl, looking up an honest livelihood among the small deer, which always abound in such localities, and you not unfrequently see the beautiful gold streaked Iguana and other smaller species of the lizard tribe, crawling around among the mangrove roots; occasionally, too, an alligator lies stretched on the mud embankment, dozing away the time, or watching for his dinner. At high water all is covered up; the roots and lower limbs of the mangrove trees are submerged in the water, and one seems to be gliding through a floating leafy forest; no sign of animation, excepting the water fowl, screaming through the creek, looking in vain for food, and occasionally a monkey swinging on the mangrove limbs, now fearless of alligators and other foes. All is bosh and water. A passage through the Stockton to the St. Paul's is at all times, and in all seasons, one of the most monotonous and disagreeable undertakings imaginable, neither conducive to pleasure, comfort, or health. 'Tis a dead pull of five or six miles through malaria that can almost be felt, or too certainly felt, afterwards. We however, noticed one very great difference between a

passage now and twenty-five years since. Then, it was not only dreary and monotonous, but lonely, seldom meeting or passing any human being on the way, no less a provision or lumber boat of the agency, going to, or returning from Caldwell. Now, the creek was alive with boats and canoes, many of the latter, loaded with vegetables for the Monrovia market. Boats, canoes and people, a curious and mixed up lot they were. We met two or three pretty good boats, pulled by Kroo-men with oars, one the doctor's the others belonging to farmers and traders on the St. Paul's, but the majority were canoes of all varieties, from the light curved Kroo canoe, to the heavy bartheasome dug-out of the colonists; some manned by colonist, some by natives, and some not manned at all, but *womaned*. In more than one instance we saw colonist women paddling the canoe and the men sitting idle; whether husband, father, or passenger, we could not say. But even here in this humble and unfeminine occupation the passion for finery and dress is by no means extinct; jaunty bonnets, pink and yellow ribbons, and light muslin dresses, were not uncommon, the latter, however, well tucked up around the waist, clear of the water, while using the paddle. We recollect witnessing the debarcation of *up-the river* people at Monrovia on parade day, before going to Cape Palmas; soldiers, with their wives, daughters, and possibly, sweet-hearts. The men had little to do, save haul up the canoe, dry their feet and put on shoes and stockings. Not so the females; it took them no little time to get in fix to go up-town. We noticed a number go behind one of the warehouses and carefully arrange their dresses, add a cape or collar from a box, adjust ribbons and bonnets, holding in one hand a little sixpenny German look-

ing-glass, and then walk off with an air of gentility and pride, not without grace. It spoke well for the tidiness and good character of this most humble part of the population of Liberia.

But to return to our voyage up the river. We said we recognized no old landmark on our way up the Stockton, but we did expect to find our old boat-landing at Caldwell, the junction of the Creek with the St. Paul; but not a vestige of it was to be seen, not even of the old Government house or any of the old Receptacles—all gone—the landing overgrown with thick, heavy grass, and the houses, probably, resolved into their original elements. Africa is no place for monuments. The tooth of Time is said to destroy all works of man, but softened by the heat and moisture of Africa, old Time might easily work great changes were his tooth extracted; birth and death, decay and reproduction, so constantly and rapidly succeed each other. Glad were we to emerge from the Stockton and enter upon the beautiful, broad St. Paul's; 'twas like leaving a cellar for open day, so different was the scene before us. Truly, the St. Paul's is a noble river, and were it not for the obstructions at Millsburg, would ere this, have thousands of Americo-Africans lining its borders, far interior to our present settlements. The banks on the southeast side, at Caldwell, and for some distance up, are rather low, but yet are lined with cottages, mostly old settlers; for it was settled for some mile or two up in our early Liberman life. On the opposite shore, the bank rises more abruptly—it ranges from ten to twenty, thirty, and even fifty feet high in some places. On this side, no attempt had been made at settlement when we left Monrovia, in 1833.

From all that has been said of the

St. Paul's, in our Colonization prints, letters from colonists, by those whom we have seen, there located, and the constant reference to *up-the-river* in Monrovia, we had been led to expect great changes and improvement; but, in this case, we are gratified to say, our expectations fell far short of reality. We cannot say that the indications of prosperous wealth are greater or exceed our anticipations; but the evidences of comfort and good living do. We think we have never seen a place more charming, or where we would sooner choose to live and die, than on the banks of the St. Paul's. There is very little to be said about it, or rather we are unable to convey by words, an adequate idea of its charm and beauty. One must be acquainted with tropical scenery to form any just estimate. The river is from half to three-fourths of a mile broad; the current free but not rapid, gliding down with a smooth, unruffled surface, stronger in the centre, eddying under the slight curves and projections of the shore, although the course from Millsburg to its mouth is very direct; the water turbid, especially in the rainy season. As we left Caldwell we began to pass the farms of emigrants on the opposite shore; in fact both sides were lined with farms and gardens, alternating with occasional reaches of wood, from Caldwell to Millsburg. Having no time to spare, we landed but twice on our way up; and therefore cannot describe the different towns, or even name them. All appeared to be one continuous settlement, and required no naming for our enjoyment or satisfaction. The farms were generally cultivated, even to the water's edge, or top of the bank—grass, or garden and field vegetables, alternately. The plantains and bananas formed a conspicuous feature in the landscape,

generally lining the river bank.—Many houses were immediately on the river, others, and generally the larger ones, some distance removed, with a lawn in front. Material used, brick and wood; we do not recollect a stone building. Some of the brick houses were quite large, square buildings, and must have been expensive. Most likely, all that the individual possessed, or could get credit for, was put into the house—this is the weak side of the Liberians. But, paid for or not, owned or not by the occupants, we have never seen in any tropical country, so many good and comfortable dwellings in the same distance, or more indications of comfort and a full supply of the necessities of life.

When approaching what is, or was, called College Hill, we landed and walked over it, and cannot imagine a spot more suitable for the proposed college. From this, we passed on to what is termed Clay-Ashland, where we made a flying visit to many of the emigrants who went out in our ship;—poor people! they were then undergoing their first attack of fever,—heavy toll to pay for entering their fatherland. We also jumped on shore at the former home of our old friend Zion Harris, the Nimrod of Liberia and great snake-killer, killed at last in his own bed by lightning. He had a strong premonition or warning of his approaching death, which he expressed to sundry persons. It certainly cannot be said, in philosophical explanation of this, that he brought down the lightning upon himself. We obtained a brief sketch of his death from his devoted wife, and on parting, exhorted her to keep intact Zion's beautiful farm. She gave assurance that she would do so, and that she had engaged a man to help her in the work—too late, we saw, for condolence.

The ultimate point or intended terminus of our visit was Richardson's, the sugar planter, which we reached about eleven o'clock, sixteen miles from Monrovia; but to our regret, learned he was absent, having gone down to Monrovia very early, probably arriving there before our departure, as we did not meet him on the way. We, however, patiently awaited his return, knowing that as soon as he learned we were on a visit to his place, he would instantly set out for home. In an hour or so we had the pleasure of seeing him pulling rapidly up in a canoe. Another hour was spent in dinner, &c., when we sallied out to look at his establishment. The house is situated about one hundred yards from the river, at some forty feet elevation above it, and is far from being of the first class of dwellings; the lower part being used for a store or trade room; but Richardson's ambition reached beyond having a big house. Near the landing was a large kiln of good brick, one-half of which had already been laid in the foundation and first story of a capacious sugar house. Into the latter he intended to put a large steam-power and sugar mill, already ordered from the United States. He had planned a wooden railway from the mill to the water's edge, by which he could load and unload boats with steam power, intending also to use it for sawing and other purposes, when not engaged in cane grinding. Every thing appeared to have been judiciously arranged for practical operations on a large scale. On proceeding back from the house we passed a large garden, well laid out, and fenced with a great variety of fruit and vegetables under way. Farther on, we came to his pasture ground, also well fenced and feeding in it were some twenty head of fine large cattle, mostly of a cream

colored, long horned kind, from the interior. Going through this, we came upon his field of sugar cane—estimated by him to contain an area of sixty five or seventy acres. We passed entirely through the lot to a farm house on an elevation at the farther side, in which lived his head farmer or manager—if Mr. R. could be said to have any manager besides himself. Here then was before us, under our own eyes and no mistake, the ground-work of a large and extensive sugar plantation, of large mechanical operations, and also of a great commercial establishment, for Mr. R. carried on a profitable trade with the natives from the interior. And by whom, and by what means, was all this brought about? Simply by the energy, ability, industry and frugality of one man, and that too, in three years, and little or no capital to start upon! Let these facts speak trumpet-tongued to the confusion of all opponents of Liberia and Colonization, be they Northern or Southern fanatics, or the discontented, whining, begging, homesick emigrants, who write home begging letters, willing to return to bondage for the flesh pots.

It is well known that this man, who had done so much for himself, for Liberia, and for his race, was drowned in the St. Paul's river, but a few months after we parted from him, and we repeat what we then wrote to a mutual friend, that we never so deeply regretted the death of any man. As we spoke of Zion Harris' premonition or anticipation of his decease, we will state a fact in connection with the death of Richardson, even at the risk of being considered superstitious. A week or two after our return from Liberia, a young lady, who came passenger with us, a teacher in one of the mission schools, was detained at our house over night by a heavy

rain. In the morning, at breakfast, she remarked, "It is said that the dream of a person on sleeping in a house the first night, will prove true, but I hope mine will not, for I dreamed that Mr. Richardson was drowned in the St. Paul's River." Two months after, came the news of the fact—happening, as nearly as we could calculate, about the time of the dream. Would it were all a dream, and Richardson were now managing his affairs on the St. Paul's.

Before we finished examining and admiring the extensive and varied improvements of our host, we noticed a heavy tornado rising in the east, and barely reached the house in double quick time, as the deluge came down. It did not end with a shower, but seemed to set in for a heavy rain, continuing for near two hours without intermission. Here was a pretty fix to be in—two horns of a dilemma; to turn out in this deluge, even if the Kroomen could be bribed to do it, or to stay and run the risk to myself and companion of the African fever. We had about decided to saturate the system with quinine and brandy for one night,

and run the risk; when to our great joy, about four o'clock it held up, and a space opened for the sky to peep through. No time was spent in adieus or stirrup cups, we literally slid down the wet clayey bank into the boat, yet but half bailed out, and bid our six *athletes* do their best for a guerdon. Truly they did so, for never before did we glide so rapidly through water, impelled by human force, for the distance. Sixteen long miles to the cape and then to pass the bar, the ravenous bar, or land and cross the beach. 'Twas long after dark before we spied the cape, only distinguishable by the twinkle of lights from the dwellings and the feeble luminous spot, called light-house.

As our ship's boat was inside, we decided upon a trial of the bar, determined to return and cross the beach if it appeared at all angry, but happily all was quiet, and guided by the light from the ship till near enough to distinguish her high black hull, we soon got alongside, and were sipping our much needed tea at nine o'clock—having vastly enjoyed our trip *up-the-river*.

[From the Macedonian.]

Hope for Africa.

A variety of circumstances have recently transpired, which excite the liveliest hopes in regard to Africa. Public attention is turned toward that country in a manner not before known. From many quarters, and in many ways, without concert on the part of those taking the lead in the movements to which we refer, helping hands are stretched out towards the long-neglected and long-oppressed tribes of that unhappy country.

The discoveries of Dr. Livingston and his visit to his native land, have brought matters as it were to

a crisis. The attempts which have been made in former times to introduce commerce and civilization into the interior, have not wholly failed. Though expedition after expedition seemed to have been baffled, yet they left traces on the banks of the great rivers of the efforts of philanthropic people in this country, and private enterprise, starting from these points, has carried light and knowledge far into the interior. Out of all these arose the contract for a monthly mail to the west coast; and lately, a second company have started a

line of steamers to trade regularly with that region, and with every prospect of success. English influence has penetrated far inland; hence when a large number of the Matabele, near Tete, who mistook him for a Portuguese, were closely scrutinizing Dr. Livingston, they were at last satisfied, and expressed their satisfaction in language too honorable to us, and too touching in itself, to be soon forgotten—"You belong to the tribe that loves the black man!"

While this illustrious traveler was pursuing his way among regions hitherto unknown to Europeans, and among peoples of whose existence we had no knowledge, a new effort to carry intercourse up the Niger as far as its confluence with the Tchadda, was in contemplation. It has now been settled, with the concurrent aid of the government. Mr. Macgregor Laird, already one of the foremost in the endeavor to civilize Africa, has engaged to have a steamer passing regularly from Fernando Po to the confluence of the great rivers, and he also runs one on his own account besides.

About four years ago, Mr. Moffat sent home a long and deeply interesting account of his visit to Moselakatze, chief over one of the largest tribes, occupying a fine country lying north of the Kurraman, on whose banks he was stationed. One object of the visit was to convey various communications and supplies for Dr. Livingston to some point on his proposed journey to the east coast. Moselakatze appointed twenty of his men, with an officer, to carry on foot seventeen boxes and other packages, to the south bank of the Zambese. When the party arrived there with their treasure, they hailed the Makololo on the opposite shore, informed them of the purpose of their visit,

and invited them to take charge of what they had brought for "the Doctor." Suspecting treachery, the Makololo at first declined. In consequence, the Matabele left the supplies on the bank of the river, and devolved upon their suspicious neighbors the responsibility of keeping them safely. The Makololo subsequently crossed the Zambese, conveyed the packages to an island, protected them from the weather, and in that state Dr. Livingston found them, more than a year afterwards, in perfect safety. Not an article was pillaged; and when Dr. Livingston arrived, his heart was cheered with the books, letters, and to him, other valuable supplies, which had so long waited his arrival.

Most of the missionaries stationed on the African coast have cherished a deep and anxious desire to carry their labors inland; and no one can examine any maps of these districts, and compare them with those of former days, without being struck with the obvious tendency of such agencies to penetrate into the country behind them. The few who have gone somewhat into the interior have found a comparatively healthy country, open and prairie-like, a people far superior in habits and knowledge to those who are on the coast, where the degrading influence of the slave traffic has been most felt, and practising many of those curious customs, and maintaining those peculiar social laws which Dr. Livingston found in existence among the tribes whom he saw. Should God graciously vouchsafe his blessing, missions in Africa will assume a new character, and those already in operation there will receive a fresh impetus. These missions will soon be second to none in importance. The old civilization of Africa will be brought back, but happily this time not as-

sociated with heathenism and idolatry, but intimately blended with the christian morals and faith. We bid these enterprises God speed.—The great purpose for which so many have toiled in hope, and which has surmounted every op-

posing obstacle, will be no longer regarded as vain and fruitless, but one rich in the promise of a grand success. Surely light begins to dawn on Africa.—*Eng. Rep. Miss. Herald.*

To be considered by the People of Virginia—Important Decision.

THE Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia has decided that a master cannot legally by will give his slaves the privilege of electing between freedom and slavery. Judge Clayton, of the Supreme Court of New Kent County, decided in such a case that slaves choosing freedom and to go out of the State, would be free; but the Supreme Court of Appeals reversed its decision, "upon the ground that, under the principles laid down in the Dred Scott decision, the slaves in question being property had no legal right of election between the two conditions," in the clause of the will to which we have reference. The same judgment has been pronounced upon the will of the late Mrs. H. H. Coulter, of Fredericksburg, Va. Says the *Journal of Commerce*—

"The particular clause referred to reads as follows:

"I direct in regard to the balance of my negroes, that they shall be manumitted on the 1st day of January, 1858; and I authorize and request my said executors to ascertain what fund will be sufficient to provide the usual outfit for and remove said negroes to Liberia; and I hereby direct my executors to raise said

fund, or such an amount as in their judgment may be sufficient for that purpose, from my said estate, and to use the said fund in removing and settling my said servants in Liberia, or any other free state or country in which they may elect to live—the adults selecting for themselves, and the parents for their infant children; and I further direct that if any of my said servants shall prefer to remain in Virginia instead of accepting the foregoing provisions, it is my desire that they shall be permitted by my executors to select among my relations their respective owners, said election to be made by the adults and parents as aforesaid."

"The first part of the provision is the key to the wish of the testatrix, and this bears on its face proof that she really was desirous of giving freedom to her servants. The intent is clearly expressed in the first sentence, and the conclusion is merely an after-thought or slight qualification. Yet the Supreme Court held that this clause, conferring the right of choosing their *status*, rendered the principles of the decision made in the other case applicable to it; and this provision was therefore annulled.

"These are the first cases of the kind in Virginia, and we do not know that any similar opinion has been rendered in any other State. The issue in the latter of the above cases involves nearly a hundred negroes. A great number of wills are

on record in Virginia in which similar provisions occur, and the present decision must necessarily effect hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of slave property."

This decision will awaken both surprise and regret in many minds in Virginia. But good will to the slaves, to Liberia, and to the African race, pervades thousands of hearts in Virginia, and masters may be disposed to view this decision as in-

fringing upon their right of making such disposal of their slaves (who are persons as well as property) as their sense of duty may demand. Virginians will as soon forget the names of their greatest statesmen, as their agency in opening Africa to civilization and laying upon her shores the firm foundation of the Republic of Liberia.

The French Vessel of War for Liberia.

THE *Colonization Herald*, of Philadelphia, states that Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of Liberia in London, writes under date of June 11th:

"I have a letter from Count Walewski, of the 4th of June, in which he still promises a vessel of war for

the Republic in lieu of the *Hiron-delle*."

This (adds the *Herald*) will be gratifying to the Liberians and their friends in this country, and also prove that the French Emperor is a man of honor, notwithstanding the opposition of the citizens of Liberia to his new slave trade.

The opinion of a distinguished Gentleman of Virginia.

In a note to the Financial Secretary, this early and enlightened friend of the Society writes:

"You will have seen that some of our knowing ones, under the favor of anti-abolitionism, and the new mania to revive the slave trade, have pronounced the Colonization scheme a failure; providentially, just as the late tidings from Liberia afford

the brightest prospects in its history.

"I congratulate you with all my heart, upon the promise of the new settlement in the interior—which removes what seemed to be an insuperable obstacle to the best success upon the coast. In the absence of any emigrants for the present, I send a contribution to your funds: You will receive herewith my check for \$50."

Rev. John M. Peck, D. D.

THE Executor of the will of this excellent man, having alluded to the loss sustained by the State of Illinois and the Western Country in his decease, mentions a bequest left

by him to the American Colonization Society in the following words:

"I bequeath to the American Colonization Society thirty dollars, as an expression of my sincere conviction that the removal of the African

race from our country to Africa is one of the best modes of providing for the welfare of that unfortunate people and their posterity."

Mr. Peck was one of the best men and best ministers of our country, and in the hearts of thousands, at the East and the West, will his

memory be cherished with veneration. Though of the Baptist denomination, his spirit was catholic and noble, and embraced affectionately all the disciples of Christ and all for whom He died.

Death of Frederick Bransford, Esq.

IN the recent decease of FREDERICK BRANSFORD, Esq., of Richmond, Va., this Society mourns the loss of a generous and faithful friend. We could hardly give too bright a coloring to a description of the graces which adorned the christian character of this gentleman in all

his relations. A number of his servants are now, through his kindness, in the process of education in Liberia, and we learn that in his will he has left evidences of the philanthropy and piety which shone out so clearly in his life. He still lives in the affection of many hearts.

Decease of a venerable Friend of the Society.

THE REV. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D., died at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 27th ult., in the 84th year of his age.

Dr. Janeway has for many years paid one hundred dollars annually into the

treasury of this Society. He was constant and earnest in his zealous efforts, even in old age, to promote the welfare of men and the glory of God.

[From Littell's Living Age.]

Lions.

* If the reader has ever had the pleasure of playing with a puppy lion he will comprehend the fascination of such a favorite in the Arab tents. The delight created by such a playfellow is not simply the delight which any fat joyous puppy, gracefully ungraceful, and sublimely careless, will excite in all well-constituted minds; it is that, and *with* it the feeling of all the ferocity, power, and grandeur which lie nascent in this innocent child — This feeling will of course be intensified by the terror felt for the grown lion; and as that terror is very great among the Arabs, we can imagine the interest Gerard excited by bringing into their tents a lioness of about a month old, no larger than an Angora cat, and a lion about a third larger. The young lady had all the

timidity of her sex, slunk away from every one, and answered caresses with blows of her little paws; her brother, whom they christened Hubert, had more manly *aplomb*. He sat quiet, looking with some astonishment at all that passed, but without any savageness. The women idolized him, and were never tired of caressing him. A goat was brought to be his nurse. At first he took no notice of her, but no sooner had a few drops of milk moistened his lips than he fastened upon her with leonine ardor. The goat had of course to be held down—she by no means fancied her illustrious foster-son! But although the lioness had seen her brother take his meals in this way, she could not be seduced to follow his example. She was never quiet or happy except

when in concealment. Hubert passed the night under Gerard's burnous as tranquilly as if with his mother; and indeed throughout his career Hubert showed a sociability which speaks well for him.—His sister died the death of many children—teething was fatal to her! Nay, Gerard assures us that teething is a very critical affair with young lionesses, and often carries them off, there being no kindly surgeons to lance their little gums.—Hubert was taken to the camp, where of course he became the idol of the regiment, always present at parade, and gambolling with the men during the idle hours. As he grew up his exploits became somewhat questionable. He had early strangled his nurse, the goat. He then showed a propensity for sheep, donkeys, and Bedouins, which made it necessary for him to be chained up, and, finally, having killed a horse and dangerously wounded two men (owing to some difference of sentiment) he was caged. Gerard of course continued to pet him. Every night he opened the cage. Hubert sprang out joyously and began playing with him at hide and seek, embracing him with an ardor which was more affectionate than agreeable.—‘One night, in high spirits, he embraced me so fervently that I should have been strangled had they not beat him away with their sabre-sheaths. That was the last time I cared to play hide-and-seek with him. But I must do him the justice to say, that in all our struggles he scrupulously avoided using teeth or talons; he was the same to all whom he liked, and to whom he was really very affectionate and gentle.’ Hubert was sent to Paris, and placed in the *Jardin des Plantes*, where sometime afterwards Gerard went to see him. He was lying half asleep, gazing with indifference on all the visitors, when suddenly he raised his head, his eyes dilated, a nervous twitching of the muscles of his face and agitation of the tail showed that the sight of the well-known uniform had roused him. He recognized the uniform, but had not yet identified his old master. His eyes eagerly interrogated this vaguely remembered form. Gerard approached, and, unable to resist his emotion, thrust his hand into the cage. It was a touching moment which followed: without taking his eyes from Gerard, he applied his nose to the outstretched hand, and began to breathe deeply; with every breath his eye became more affectionate, and when Gerard said to him, ‘Well, Hubert, my old soldier!’ he made a terrible bound against the bars of his prison, which trembled beneath his weight. ‘My

friends, alarmed, sprang back, and called to me to do the same. Noble beast! thou art terrible, even in thy love! He stood up, pressed against the bars, striving to break through the obstacle which separated us. He was magnificent as he stood there roaring with joy and rage. His rough tongue licked with joy the hand which I abandoned to him, while with his enormous paws he tried to draw me gently to him. No sooner did any one approach the cage than he flew out in frightful expressions of anger, which changed into calmness and caresses on their retreating. It is impossible for me to describe how painful our parting was that day. Twenty times I was forced to return to re-assure him that he would see me again, and each time that I moved out of sight he made the place tremble with his bounds and cries.’ Poor Hubert! this visit, and the long *tête-à-têtes* of subsequent visits, made captivity a little less painful to him, but the effect seemed to be injurious on the whole. He drooped, and the keepers attributed it to these visits, which perhaps made him languish for the camp and his old days of liberty. He died, leaving Gerard firmly resolved to kill as many lions as he could, but to capture no more: death in the forest, by a rifle, being infinitely preferable to a pulmonary disease bred in a prison.

“Has the lion a power of fascination? The Arabs all declare he has, and that both men and beasts are forced to follow him when once he exercises that power over them. The royal aspect and the piercing splendor of his tawny eye, together with all those associations of terror which his presence calls up, may suffice to paralyze and fascinate an unhappy victim, although Gerard says, for his part, he never felt the slightest inclination to follow and exclaim—

“Oui, de ta suite, ô roi, de ta suite, j'en mis.”

“For our own parts, we can believe in any amount of fascination. We were once embraced by an affectionate young lioness, who put her paws lovingly round our neck, and would have kissed our cheek, had not that symptom of a boldness more than maidenly been at once by us virtuously repressed. The fascination of this tawny maiden, by whose embrace we were haunted for a fortnight, was equalled by the humiliation we felt on another occasion in the presence of the forest king. All visitors to the Zoological know and admire the noble lion who occupies the last den: and most visitors have seen his wrath when the keeper ap-

proaches the den before the bone he is gnawing is thoroughly clean. The sight of his wrath and the sound of his growls greatly interesting us, and the keeper not being at hand to excite them, we one day got over the railing opposite his den, and began dancing and *hishing* before him, in a wild and, as we imagined, formidable manner. Instead of flashing out in wrath and thunder, the lion turned his eye upon us, and in utter contempt continued licking his leg of beef, perfectly untroubled by our *hishing*, probably asking himself the meaning of those incomprehensible gesticulations. We felt small. He evidently did not think us worth even a growl; and we were forced to get back over the railing, utterly discomfited by the quiet dignity of his majesty.

"However, on this subject of fascination, let us hear the story which Gerard heard from the Arabs. Some years ago, Seghir, the hero of this adventure, was denied the hand of his mistress from no worse crime than *impecuniosity*, which has cut many a true love-knot, and he thought it simpler to elope with his beloved. He did so; but his path was dangerous, and he armed himself to the teeth. In this path he suddenly espied a lion walking straight towards him. The girl shrieked so tearfully that she was heard in the tents, and several men rushed out to the rescue.—When they arrived, they saw the lion slowly walking a few paces in front of Seghir, on whom his eyes were constantly fixed, and leading him thus towards the forest. The young girl in vain tried to make her lover cease to follow the lion, in vain tried to separate herself from him.—He held her tight and drew her with him, saying, 'Come, O my beloved, our Seigneur commands us; come.'—'Why don't

you use your arms?' she cried.—'Arms? I have none,' replied the fascinated victim. 'Seigneur, believe her not; she lies; if I am armed, I will follow you wherever you will.' At this moment eight or ten Arabs came up and fired. As the lion did not fall, they took to their heels. With one bound the lion crushed Seghir to the earth, and taking his head within his enormous jaws, crunched it; after which he lay down by the side of the young girl, placing his paws upon her knees.—The Arabs now, finding they were not pursued, took courage, reloaded, and returned. At the moment their guns were pointed, he sprang into the midst of them, seizing one with his jaws and two with his claws, dragging them thus together, so that the three formed as it were but one mass of flesh; he pressed them under him, and mangled them as he had mangled Seghir. Those who had escaped ran back to their tents to relate what they had witnessed. None dared return; the lion carried off the girl into the forest.—On the morrow the bodies of the four men were found. That of the girl was looked for, but they only found her hair, her feet, and her clothes. Her ravisher had eaten the rest.

We have said that Gerard declares never to have felt the fascinating power of the lion in his own person, but in one of his adventures he testifies to the fact as regards a bull, whom the lion caused to walk slowly before him to the spot where it should please his majesty to devour him. The lion, on seeing Gerard approach, stopped; the bull, ten paces in advance, stopped at the same time. Who will explain this? We dare not attempt it; the more so as our limits are already touched."

Intelligence.

RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The idea of throwing open the ports of the South to the resumption of the African slave trade, under any pretence or guise whatever, is scouted by the whole Southern press, as both undesirable and impracticable. The position of the South on this question has been much misrepresented, both here and in England;—chiefly through the instrumentality of some inveterate joker in the region of "Pearl River," ambitious to compete with the successful author of the Arrowsmith *canard*. The following extracts give full expression to the views generally entertained in the slaveholding States on this subject—without

equivocation or reservation. The Charleston Mercury, which stands in the front rank of the slave interest, both for respectability and influence, is very explicit, and its opinions ought to be considered satisfactory. No one will suspect it of being inimical to the interests it represents. The Mercury says:

The suspicion that we are in favor of the re-opening of the African slave trade by the Federal Government, is equally groundless. We are not aware that, since the present editor took charge of the Mercury, the project of re-opening this trade has been advocated in a single editorial. On the contrary, the Mercury has again

and again (and at all times, we believe, where it has nounced the subject), declared that the thing was utterly impracticable—and, being impracticable, it has opposed the agitation of the project as a measure tending to divide and weaken the South. But, then, there are several matters connected with the suppression of the African slave trade, to which we have adverted with strong condemnation. We condemn our treaty with Great Britain requiring us to keep a squadron on the coast of Africa to aid her in practising the force of striving to suppress the African slave trade, while she is carrying it on under the guise of apprentices, to her West Indian Islands; and we agree cordially with our present Minister at the British Court, Mr. Dallas, that the Government of the United States should withdraw our squadron and put an end to the treaty. We further totally disapprove of the United States declaring the importation of slaves from Africa to be piracy—because, in the first place, it renders our vessels at sea amenable to British interference; and, in the second place, it is a stigma on every slaveholder in the land. If it is a high crime, worthy of death, to bring negroes for sale to the South from Africa, it cannot be a very creditable proceeding to bring them for the same purpose from Georgia or Virginia; and if it is a crime to import slaves, it must be a crime to hold slaves. We are not content to stand in such a disparaging and disgraceful position by the laws of the country to which we belong.

The prohibition of the importation of slaves from Africa is not, *in itself*, an imputation of disparagement, because there are many reasons and circumstances which may justify such a prohibition, looking to the interest of the slaveholding States themselves. But this law was not passed, nor is it continued, for any regard to the welfare or interest of the South. It exists on our statute books—an ebullition of fanaticism—a brand of moral reprobation on the institution of slavery in the South. Hence we are in favor of a repeal of the law. But whilst advocating the repeal of this law, we have neither, as some others have done, condemned nor approved of the re-opening of the African slave trade. That will stand prohibited, if this law be repealed, by heavy penalties in other laws of the United States; and we know that it is impossible to repeal these latter. The re-opening of the African slave trade is, therefore, impracticable in our present Union. When it is practicable, and can fairly be a question at all, we will be prepared to express our views. It is a vast

and complicated subject. And until then, we deem it a very ordinary exercise of prudence or good sense to commit ourselves neither for or against it. Facts and circumstances, which no sagacity can now foresee, may control the question. We leave it with those who shall, at that day, have the destinies of the South in their hands. But of one thing we are satisfied, that the African slave trade can never be wisely and safely re-opened except by those who are immediately interested in slavery. They, alone, should have the power to control and regulate it, as their welfare shall require, free from the influence and interference of those who are not interested or are positively hostile to the entire institution.

In these views the Richmond Enquirer, another influential Southern journal, fully concurs, regarding the project as impracticable, and as “tending to divide and weaken the South.” The Charleston News of last Monday has the following;

THE “SLAVE TRADE” QUESTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We believe that an attempt has been studiously made to produce without her limits the impression that South Carolina has been and is very anxious to bring about a re-opening of the African slave trade. This is an utter delusion, and may as well be dissipated at once. The mass of her people have looked on with a half amused *sang froid* at the agitation of a scheme, which they regarded so impracticable and visionary that they did not trouble themselves to declare their opinion on it. They passively consented to hear what could be said, they would probably approve the repeal of the law making it piracy, and they might not object to Congress assenting to permit the Southwestern and new States to obtain more negro labor from abroad. Yet even on these points they have uttered no wishes. But they never will consent to the introduction of wild Africans into their midst, nor will they ever take part in their *enslavement* either in or out of the States. Their quiet social discussion, as far as we have heard it throughout the State, is decidedly adverse to either the policy, interest, practicability or *morale* of such a movement here. Nine tenths of them sustain, and will continue to sustain, Secretary Cobb’s late letter and the course of our Collector. Has a word of dissent come from our political Representatives! The *Mercury* itself disclaims any approval or advocacy of the proposed voyage of the *Richard Cabden*, and avers that it only raised a *point of law*. It declares the whole question to be impracticable, and deprecates

its agitation. The *Standard* sunk quietly to rest under the indifference, if no other feeling, of the people, and all the "rapings" of its departed spirit cannot galvanize the cause.

The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger*, speaking of the effort to import Africans, says:

"The idea of importing emigrants to this country from Africa is simply ridiculous, and this attempt to evade the laws of the United State against the admission of either slaves or apprentices from Africa, is we think, very properly checked by Mr. Cobb. If these efforts are persisted in (and it is rumored that Africans have lately been brought into several of the Southern States) the peace of the country will not be of long continuance."

But it is needless to multiply extracts. The above are sufficient to indicate the actual state of public sentiment at the South on this absurd scheme.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Charleston Courier's Key West correspondent says that Lieut. Pym asserts that the reports of outrages on American vessels are much exaggerated, and in many instances false. The seizure of the *Cortes*, for instance, was the grossest exaggeration. The captain of that vessel, when overhauled, threw his flag into the sea and declared himself a Spaniard. The contraband articles found aboard proved her a slave, and she was accordingly sold as such.

THE COLORED POPULATION OF BOSTON.—One item in the Report of the Registrar of Boston is the statement of a marked decrease in the number of births among the colored population for the year 1857. The number of colored persons in Boston a quarter of a century ago, it is thought, was considerably larger, in proportion to the entire population than at the present time. The official statistics of population, however, show a small increase for the last twelve years. In 1845, the total number of colored persons in the city was 1,842; in 1850, they had increased to 2,085; and in 1855, to 2,220; the increase from 1850 to 1855 being 78 less than from 1846 to 1850.

By the report of the City Registrar, in 1855, there were 29 births among the colored people, or one to 76 55-100 of the whole number; while amongst the whites, there was one birth to 29 78-100 of the population.

In 1856, there was one birth to every 44 40-100 of the colored population; of whites, one to 27 48-100. In the same year, the deaths of colored persons were

as one to 31 26-100; of whites, one to 83 88-100, or proportionately less births, and more deaths.

Another interesting fact is the gradual concentration of colored people in one portion of the city. By the census of 1855, it appears that nearly 1,300 of the 2,220 colored persons in the city resided in Ward 6, the number in that ward having considerably increased from 1850, while in every other ward it had decreased. Next to Ward 6, Ward 1, in 1855, had the largest number of colored persons, 210; Ward 5 coming next with 194. In no other ward was there one hundred.

There are a number of colored persons who have lived in Boston for three-quarters of a century and over. One of their number, old Mother Boston, in her youthful days a slave, is reputed to be upwards of one hundred and six years of age. In many cases they carry on business for themselves, adhering to it with perseverance and probity, and in this way have accumulated considerable property. They support a number of ministers, and generally attend whatever public school may be nearest to their residence, the special school for their use having been done away with several years since.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.—By our latest arrival we have details of the arrangements for the abolition of Russian serfdom. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the serfs are to remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom. A report lately presented to the Emperor Alexander, contains the following statistical returns relative to landed property and serfs in Russia. The number of families who are land owners amount to 127,600. Out of these 2,000 possess from 1,000 to 10,000 serfs; 2,000 from 500 to 1,000; 18,000 from 100 to 500; 30,000 from 21 to 100; and 75,000 have less than 21. The total number of peasant serfs of the nobility amount to 11,760,000, and those of the crown to 9,000,000. There are, therefore, 20,750,000 persons anxiously waiting for an improvement in their condition.

AFRICAN PRODUCTS.—There were received for inspection at the custom-house yesterday morning, one barrel of sugar and two barrels of syrup, from the Maryland Colony on the west coast of Africa, both of which are said to be of good quality. It is said that the people of that colony will turn their attention to the production of sugar and cotton, both of which have been tried with entire success.—*Boston Tr.*

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.]

Special Notices.

"**LIBERIA AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858;** By Rev. A. M. Cowan, Agent Kentucky Colonization Society." 184 pp. Royal octavo. Just published and for sale at the office of the "Commonwealth;"—price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps.

LIBERIA.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1858.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>Greenland</i> —Collection in Congregational Church.....	9 25	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, to constitute the Rev. W. H. Alden a life member.....	30 00	
<i>Sandwich</i> —By Capt. G. Barker—Charles Southach and William Stetson, each \$1.....	2 00	
<i>Provincetown</i> —Collection in Cong. Church.....	3 63	
<i>Dorchester</i> —Mrs. M. Brown....	5 00	
	40 63	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. John Orcutt:		
<i>Windsor</i> —Col. Jas. Loomis, \$20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.; Mrs. D. Pierson, \$3, Dr. Pierson, A. T. Warner, each \$1..	25 00	
<i>Windsor Locks</i> —Collection in the Congregational Church.....	12 00	
<i>Waterbury</i> —L. W. Coe, \$10, Mrs. J. P. Elton, Green Kendrick, Miss Susan Bronson, S. M. Buckingham, Cash, each \$5; R. W. Cairns, H. N. Lyman, W. R. Hitchcock, Mrs. J. M. L. Scovill, each \$3; A. Benedict, C. B. Merriman, W. H. Merriman, each \$2; Rev. J. L. Clark, D. D., Col. Buel, Dr. Carrington, F. J. Kingsbury, each \$1; J. R. Ayres, 50 cents.	57 50	
<i>Plymouth</i> —Seth Thomas, jr., \$10, Seth Thomas, \$5, W. E. McKee, \$3, S. B. Terry, \$1.....	19 00	
<i>Simsbury</i> —H. Belden, \$5, R. Tuller, \$2.....	7 00	
<i>Unionville</i> —Platner & Porter....	2 75	
<i>Southport</i> —Fred. Marquand, \$30, W. W. Wakeman, \$25, Miss Delia Perry, \$2.....	57 00	
<i>Newington</i> —Collection in Congregational Church.....	10 81	
<i>Glastenbury</i> —J. B. Williams, \$10, E. A. Hubbard, Geo. Plummer, each \$5; David Hubbard, \$4, Benj. Taylor, \$3, Oswin Wells, \$2, J. S. Wells, \$1.....	30 00	
<i>Madison</i> —E. C. Scranton.....	10 00	
<i>Hartford</i> —Eben'r Flower, Sam'l Tudor, Cash, W. H. D. Calender, Z. Preston, Cash, each \$5—\$30, to constitute Rev. R. M. Abercrombie a life member of the A. C. S.; George W. Moore, \$5.....	35 00	
<i>Fair Haven</i> —From First Cong'l Church, in addition.....	5 00	
	271 36	
NEW JERSEY.		
<i>Trenton</i> —Rev. Eli F. Cooley, \$3, and Mrs. A. Cooley, \$2.....	5 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Washington</i> —Dr. S. A. Edwards, Freight and passengers in the ship, Voyage C, home.....	1,665 68	
Freight and passengers in the ship, Voyage D, out.....	1,865 21	
	3,538 89	
VIRGINIA.		
<i>Salem</i> —The estate of Mrs. Martha Barwell, for colonizing her 8 slaves.....	490 00	
<i>Avon</i> —The estate of Nicholas Dettor, for colonizing his 10 slaves.....	595 50	
	1,085 50	

NORTH CAROLINA.

<i>New Bern</i> —Estate of Wiley M. Nelson, deceased, for colonizing his 32 slaves.....	1,989 10
<i>Birtie Co.</i> —Estate of James L. Bryan, for colonizing 8 of his slaves.....	534 54

GEORGIA. 2,523 64

<i>Eatonton</i> —A. Cuthbert.....	10 00
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LOUISIANA.

<i>Jackson</i> —John McKowan, annual donation \$100; D. Campbell, \$10, P. Foley, \$5, John Göttinger, \$5, P. Pend, sen., \$2..	122 00
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KENTUCKY.

<i>Princeton</i> —F. W. Urey, Esq., for colonizing 14 of his slaves.	770 00
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OHIO.

<i>College Corner</i> —Rev. P. Monfort and John Buck, each \$5.....	10 00
By J. C. Stockton, viz:	

<i>Adams' Mills</i> —Matthew Scott, an. don. \$10; J. E. Robinson, \$2.50, Mrs. Mary Smith, Chas. Marquand, J. Scott, H. Scott, S. Scott, Miss C. Scott, each \$1.	18 50
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<i>Dresden</i> —Rev. Mr. McCullough and wife, \$2.50 each; Rev. Mr. Hildreth, O. Dorsey, O. M. Dorsey, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Rambo, each \$1.....	10 00
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<i>Gambier</i> —President Andrews and Hon. F. Wharton, each \$5; J. S. Sawyer, \$3, Rev. Mr. Black, Rev. Mr. Kellog, Prof. H. L. Smith, and Editor of Western Episcopalian, each \$2; Prof. Long, H. D. Lathrop, A. G. Scott, and R. S. French, each \$1.....	25 00
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<i>Mount Vernon</i> —Mrs. C. Buckingham, \$5, Mrs. H. Hartley, \$3, Mrs. E. Page, \$2.50, Rev. J. K. Taylor, \$2, Mrs. Grannis, Miss Grannis, Hon. R. C. Hard, Hon. M. H. Mitchell, Hon. W. Dunbar, C. Scribner, J. W. Savage, E. Wells, G. B. Arnold, E. S. Rouse, Mr. Taft, Mr. Parkman, and G. E. McKowan, each \$1; and Miss Buckingham, 50 cents...	26 50
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By Rev. E. G. Nicholson:

<i>Cincinnati</i> —John Shillito, G. W. Burnett, each \$25; R. W. Burnett, \$20, Geo. K. Shornberger, \$15, Mrs. H. C. Grandon, Nathaniel Wright, each \$10; Dr. Charles L. Avery, O. N. Bush, Mrs. J. Wood, T. C. Butter, jr., Dr. R. D. Mussey, S. Andrews, each \$5.....	135 00
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<i>Germantown</i> —Geo. Heaster and others, to constitute Rev. W. S. Hartley a life member of A. C. S.....	30 00
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<i>Harrison</i> —Mary Rittenhouse, \$5, N. Leonard, \$3, W. Danbenhezer, J. Stephens, J. Godly, C. W. Bruner, W. W. Davison, each \$2; John Leneger, W. Francis, R. H. Penny, D. Shrozer, each \$1.....	22 00
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<i>Miami Town</i> —Mrs. E. H. Taber,	3 00
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<i>Martin's Ferry</i> —Rice & Swartz;	10 00
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<i>Martinsville</i> —Jas. A. Turner, H. B. Rice, each \$3; David Park, J. Rider, each \$2; H. Frazier, Thos. J. Holliday, W. H. Orr, John Reyner, H. W. Smith, H. R. Van Pelt, each \$1.	16 00
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<i>Bridgeport</i> —Wm. Alexander, \$3, D. B. Atkinson, J. A. Gray, Branch Bank, each \$2; H. Brewer, Wm. Stewart, T. C. Thacker, each \$1.....	12 00
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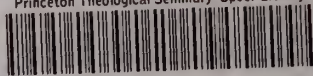
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